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ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE  
DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE  
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No. 15,639. 號九十三百六千五萬一第 日五初月五年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3RD. 1908. 三拜禮 號三月六年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1908.

Those who give any coherent thought to the broad subject of government are not long in coming to the conclusion that it is not one for dogmatism. They discover that there is not and cannot be any finality about any canon of the art of ruling a nation. The perfect State not only never was in being but also it never was in dream. The ideal of the greatest happiness of the greatest number obviously permits the unhappiness of the minority, and in a country where the liberty of the subject is considered of immense importance, it has always been found that one man's liberty might be another man's slavery. It even seems sufficiently obvious that if ever a state of things were to exist in which every man enjoyed liberty, the blessing would be of less value, since there would be no less fortunate condition with which to compare it. The opening of the Portuguese Parliament by the young King MANUEL draws attention to the possibility that in two antagonistic systems there may be advantages in both. Under the dictatorship of Senator FRANCO sundry serious abuses were being abolished, abuses which involved loss and generally detriment to the people. There is no doubt that if the Portuguese people could have been unitedly patient for a while under the chiefly sentimental burden of an unconstitutional system, the Constitution itself could in time have been restored in a healthier condition than it was when FRANCO and the late King took a liberty with it for its own good. There was a parallel there with the treatment of a serious disease by eminent surgeons; a risky

operation was projected and begun, and might have resulted in a satisfactory cure. There was, however, abrupt interference by relatives of the patient, and now we must watch and wait for the result. Instead of heroic surgical treatment by FRANCO the Portuguese are attempting a sort of homeopathic method, or, a frivolous critic might suggest, they are puning their faith on a sort of political Christian-Science. For the new Ministry is a coalition one, formed from the three leading political parties, and much depends upon the faith that animates them. If they should prove incapable, as some lookers-on fear, of sinking their old enmities and jealousies, the patient will be found in more perilous case than ever before. It may even be that things are worse than they seem. In enlightened Britain, we are beginning to be more and more disgusted with the Party system of Government, where the function of the Opposition, which is to oppose nearly all legislation emanating from the other Party, is rarely neglected. This means, as it has often meant in Portugal, the wasting of much time and effort, and consequently little real progress. When, however, the Opposition ceases to oppose, there may be too much progress, and that in a wrong direction. In Britain, the paramount anxiety to "keep the other rascals out" has led to the embracing by the Party "in" of schemes and notions which with minds unimpaired by such comparative petty considerations, they might never, in all probability, have entertained. In Portugal it has been somewhat worse, from a sentimental point of view, though perhaps not so very different from the purely utilitarian standpoint, of the best interests of the people. The Parties in Portugal have developed a system of manipulating elections by mutual arrangement, chiefly to accommodate each other in effecting the transfer of office and its spoils. Professional politicians, in fact, have adopted a motto something like "share and share alike" with regard to what is to be got out of politics in the way of personal profit—what the Americans expressively call "boodle." The financial and commercial condition of Portugal at the present day shows how effective such methods have been. No thoughtful and disinterested observer doubts that the recent tragedy was a case of shooting at the crows and hitting the pigeons. Things were undoubtedly at an evil pass, and the revolutionaries and their kind were not unjustified in feeling some resentment. It only needed a prick to sentiment, a cry of unconstitutional methods, to make them direct their resentment at the wrong parties, with the result that a well-meaning King was slain and a loyal patriot was banished. It is to be hoped that the "frogs" (if we may use another illustration from fable without offence) may not find they have exchanged "King Log" for "King Stork," and that, instead of "devouring the people," the new Ministry will be honest and patriotic. With either a Monarchy or a Republic, Ministers are necessary, and more depends upon their moral character and aims, than upon the theory or system of administration.

Next Monday being Whit Monday, has been declared a public holiday.

There were 43 plague cases yesterday, bringing the total from 539 to 582 cases.

H.E. the Governor will open the new club house of the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday afternoon.

His Lordship the Chief Justice made some strictures on the compradore system in a case in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Bandmann Opera Company give a farewell performance of "The Merry Widow" at the Theatre Royal to-night. To-morrow night Carter, the magician, opens his season at the theatre.

The police are engaged investigating the circumstances of the tragedy behind the Fire Brigade Barracks on Sunday night, when three men who sat down to a feast there were afterwards seized with violent pains and two of them died in the hospital.

On the 23rd May six men entered a house in West Street and terrorised the inmate, a woman, into handing over to them a considerable sum of money. One of the men was afterwards arrested with \$25, part of the stolen property, in his possession and admitted his complicity in the affair. A few days later other three men were arrested and charged with being concerned in the robbery. They are all under remand at present.

The story of how four ruffians armed with daggers entered a house at West Point, bound and gagged the two married women and fastened their hair together with wire, pulled the bracelets off the frightened women, and took some jewellery from a three year old child, was told at the Magistracy yesterday when the four men were charged with armed robbery. They carried one of the women into an adjoining room to show them where the safe was, and this they forced open and abstracted \$515. The prisoners were remanded.

The "Tanyo Maru" left Hongkong yesterday on her first trip across the Pacific.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the King of Denmark and of the Prince of Wales.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor visited the Observatory at Kowloon and was afterwards shown over the "Tanyo Maru."

To-day is the dragon boat festival but there will be no races in the colony this year. Canton will provide an interesting time as usual.

We recently published a Circular signed by the Exchange Banks in regard to Bills of Lading. We are now asked to note that it will come into force on 1st July, next.

The marriage of Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, fourth son of the German Emperor, to Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg has been fixed for October 22, the birthday of the Empress.

While the cruiser "Astron" was proceeding on her search for the "Kilgar" on Monday a derelict junk was found near Waglan Light-house and when the "Stanley" went to look for her it was found that the waves had smashed her up.

A drunken brawl took place on the steamer "Sikigini Maru" in the harbour on Monday night and one of the sailors was so badly injured that he had to be treated at the private Japanese hospital at Wanchai. His assailant surrendered to the police yesterday.

Many examples of hand-painted fashions were shown at an Artistic Gown Exhibition held under the patronage of Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and the Duchess of Connaught at the Portman Rooms. Elaborate gowns, painted in floral designs from the neck to the hem, were guaranteed by the artists responsible for their creation to withstand the rigours of the wash-tub. With the hand-painted gown is worn the hand-painted scarf, the invention of a Honolulu lady. The design is painted in oils of fine crepe de Chine or silk.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have formally adopted a great scheme for expanding the docks toward the mouth of the river. The total cost of the work will amount to \$3,500,000. The scheme includes river entrances, locks, and dock accommodation for liners up to 1,300 feet long and fifty feet deep. It will take five years to complete the work, and the dock will be the greatest in the world as yet seen. The decision has been arrived at with a view to retaining the Atlantic passenger trade for Liverpool against all comers.

A daring case of shoplifting was brought before the notice of Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday when a native was remanded on a charge of larceny. Prisoner and a confederate entered a piece goods shop a 233 Queen's Road Central and asked to be shown some silks. Several rolls were produced but objection was taken to these that they were not up to date and when the shopman turned his back to get another roll one of the men snatched up a roll and made off. The man who remained was arrested and handed over to the police and he is now awaiting trial.

A most interesting denouement was witnessed in the Police Court yesterday. A Chinaman who had been found in a shop at 375 Queen's Road Central making off with a blanket admitted his guilt when brought to the Police Station. Before the Magistracy yesterday he pleaded not guilty but when the blanket was produced and opened, a pair of trousers was found rolled up in it. This had not been noticed before and the prisoner seeing that the case was going against him again changed his mind and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Hungerford (Berkshire) was last month the scene of the quaint celebration of Hocktide. The functions began with a series of blasts on the historic horn, and then the tuff-men, armed with staves, set forth on their perambulations, their duty being to demand a penny from every male householder, and a kiss from each lady who crossed their path. As a rule the privilege is granted with much good humour, and husbands look on with equanimity. Meanwhile, the Hocktide jury were sitting in solemn conclave, appointing the constable and coroner, and other ancient officers, whose duties are more or less obsolete.

Mr. Asquith has declared in Parliament—We are prepared to listen to suggestions for the removal or modification of anything in the Licensing Bill which can cause annoyance or offence to respectable clubs. We shall welcome with interest and sympathy any really practical proposals which tend to prevent the upgrowth in the future of those vicious drink shops, parading under the guise of clubs. He added that if the principle of the time limit were accepted, "I shall certainly give attention to anything that can fairly be said one way or the other as to the precise length of the time limit."

The Brighton Town Council have definitely decided in favour of a scheme for the establishment of a summer and winter palace on the foreshore. The decision was arrived at with one dissentient. The site is on the western side of the West Pier, extending towards the boundary of the borough in that direction. Originally the promoters desired a site of about a quarter of a mile long, but after negotiation a site 700ft. in length was agreed upon. At the meeting, however, there was a feeling in favour of a larger area being appropriated for the purpose, and this point was left open for the present, but 700ft. is to be the minimum length. The question of the depth of the site is also to be further considered with a view to the remainder of the foreshore being properly protected. A lease for 50 years is to be granted at a peppercorn rental.

Lord Grimthorpe's story respecting the stranding of the Norddeutsche-Lloyd steamship "Hohenzollern" gives the first connected account of a disaster which has involved the loss of a fine boat. According to his statement, the trouble was really due to the anxiety of the steamship company to oblige Admiral Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, who was desirous of landing at Algiers, on the north-west coast of Sardinia. For this purpose the "Hohenzollern" deviated from the ordinary route between Marseilles and Naples, and grounded at Algiers under conditions which from the first rendered her position hopeless.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated April 29: "Some rain fell during week in every province, generally only slight showers; more is wanted. In Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam the rainfall of the last two weeks was beneficial, but came too late to do much good to standing crops in the Punjab. Harvesting of spring crops is now nearly over in famine areas, and consequently the demand for employment on relief works is increasing, though the pressure is more than counterbalanced this week by a fall in the number gratuitously relieved. Number of persons on relief: Bengal, 25,000; United Provinces, 1,136,000; Punjab, 1,001; Central Provinces, 21,000; Bombay, 5,000; Central India, 130,000; Total, 1,318,000."

The hostess par excellence of the season will, of course, be Mrs. Asquith, says the "Gentlewoman." Her first party, shortly to take place, will be of an original sort—a reception, combined with a private concert, at which only musical amateurs will perform, and among them Lady Marjorie Manners, pupil of Signor Tosti, who possesses a voice of unusual timbre and charm, and her beautiful cousin, Miss Ruby Lindsay. Mrs. Asquith was once described by Mr. Gladstone "as the cleverest young woman he had ever met." As Margot Tennant Mrs. Asquith was undoubtedly the most-talked-of girl in Victorian society. Gladstone petted her and gave her free access to his library, at Hawarden, and Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. George Wyndham, who dined with the Grand Old Man on all other questions, admired her as greatly as he. Professor Jowett—yes, even Professor Jowett himself—made pretty speeches to her. In the days of her early girlhood Mrs. Asquith did the honours of her father's (the late Sir Charles Tennant's) house.

Sailing ships, once the pride of the Seaw, Savill, and Albion Company, have at length ceased to find a place in their list of vessels. The steamer has just ousted the last of them—the Westland—over whose disappearance the directors shed a sympathetic tear in their annual report. This document states that the changes in trade have rendered the event inevitable. As a rule, these British sailing ships are sold to foreign owners, but sometimes they come under a new flag in quite another way. Lately, for instance, there has arrived at Liverpool a three-masted sailing ship, called the Homeward Bound, which is flying the American flag. She was built more than twenty years ago, at Belfast, for Liverpool owners, who christened her the Zomindar. A few years since she was wrecked on the American coast, and was abandoned as a constructive total loss. Then an American owner bought her, altered her rig, and set her afloat again as an American ship. Only in such circumstances can a British ship acquire an American register.

The revenue cruiser Sauriya Monthon, recently completed by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co. (Ltd.), of Southampton, is of a type that is likely to be very useful where smuggling is still rife, and armed resistance is the rule in any encounters between Government officers and those engaged in defrauding the revenue. The vessel is the second of her type built by Messrs. Thornycroft, the first being the Ampara for the Brazilian Government. Her seaworthiness is vouched for by the fact that the Ampara crossed the Atlantic to Buenos Ayres under her own steam. The new vessel is 137ft. long by 18ft. beam, with a draught of 6ft. and carries on her forecastle a six-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing gun. In addition to the ordinary ship's lifeboat and dinghy, a motor-tender will be carried, using paraffin as fuel. The speed of the launch is twelve miles per hour. The contract speed of 14½ knots for the cruiser herself was easily exceeded on the official trials, in the presence of Sir W. H. White, who superintended the construction on behalf of the Siamese Government.

An amusing turn was given to an action for divorce brought in the New York Supreme Court by Mrs. Edith Ainslee Brewer against Mr. William S. Brewer, a merchant. Private detectives described how they traced Mr. Brewer one night to the Astor House Hotel, saw him greet a lady in the reception-room, and register in the assumed name of "Mr. U. A. Rosal and wife." The case against him seemed overwhelming. But to the amusement of the crowded court, he explained that the name as registered merely meant "you are a fool." He declared (the "Mail" says) that seeing himself shadowed wherever he travelled by detectives hired by his wife, he determined to teach all jealous married people a lesson. Accordingly he arranged with his lawyer the details of a "magnificent practical joke." A lady, who was a friend of the lawyer, was induced to greet Mr. Brewer in the reception-room of the hotel and to accompany him to the lift, whence she was secretly escorted by a detective out of the hotel by a private staircase. If the rooms which he had engaged Mr. Brewer, his son, and the lawyer sat until long after midnight enjoying the joke and champagne supper. On the opposite side of the corridor detectives sat all night at the keyhole of another room for the purpose of watching Mr. Brewer. They swore in court that "Mrs. U. A. Rosal" remained with him.

Admiral Fremantle, speaking at the annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London at the Hotel Cecil, called attention to the fact that all the vessels which figured in the recent naval disasters belonged to the Home Fleet. "While, as a retired Admiral, I am reluctant to criticize the Admiralty," he said, "I cannot agree that half-manned ships should be set to run the risks of fully-manned ships."

Dr. Freyberger, analysing 74 cases of sudden deaths under the influence of an anæsthetic says, according to the "Health Record," 45 were males and 29 females. Chloroform was responsible for five times as many deaths as any other single anæsthetic. In 20 cases death occurred before the operation was begun, usually on account of a too great amount of chloroform being suddenly inhaled during the second or excitable stage of anæsthesia. In 32 cases death occurred during the operation, 17 of these from chloroform. In eight cases death came after the operation was finished. Dr. F. W. Hewitt, the well-known anæsthetist, contends that a large number of the deaths from anæsthesia are absolutely preventable, and that the view that a certain percentage of fatalities must occur is erroneous.

Notwithstanding the dissensions in its ranks the German Navy League continued its forward march throughout last year. The report for 1907, which has just appeared, shows that during the twelvemonth the total membership rose from 907,000 to 1,019,000. Of the 112,000 recruits, however, only 8,600, as against 39,000 in the preceding year, were individual accessions. The remainder were members of other patriotic societies and associations, which joined the league in their corporate capacity. It should also be remembered that the league, by a legal fiction, has always been rated as a "non-political association," and that, consequently, a considerable proportion of this 324,000 directly-subscribing members—two-thirds of the membership is corporate—consists of women and children. The increase of \$2,500 in the reserve is chiefly interesting as the product of automatic mutoscopes which the league has received permission to place in the State railway stations all over Germany. These machines, of course, display naval scenes, and so in a double way serve the league's propaganda.

HONGKONG-SINGAPORE  
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Following was the reply to the letter from Government that was published in the last Minutes of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

Hongkong, 30th May.

SIR,—My Committee have now carefully considered your letter of 7th instant (No. 864/1008), acknowledged on the 11th instant, on the subject of a possible modification of the restrictions imposed by the Quarantine Regulations of the Government of the Straits Settlements upon steamers arriving there from this Port, and I am directed to reply as follows:—

The two firms having the greatest interest in the Chinese passenger traffic between this port and the Straits Settlements are Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

From these firms my Committee sought an opinion on the subject to enable them to place before the Government the views of those most directly interested.

The opinion shared by both these firms is that the suggestion to vacillate Chinese emigrants and Asiatic crews is quite impracticable, and to insist upon such a course would probably do considerable harm to the passenger trade to the Straits Settlements.

They therefore do not see their way to adopt the precautions recommended.

In the opinion of my Committee it may be taken that the views of all the shipping firms engaged in the Asiatic passenger traffic between this port and the Straits Settlements would coincide with those expressed by the aforementioned firms.

I am directed to add that my Committee desire to thank His Excellency for referring the matter to them for consideration.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. H. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,  
Colonial Secretary.

## LIVING WOMAN IN A COFFIN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE. A woman named Mrs. Carton, of Tonbridge, has been through one of the most terrible ordeals ever known.

She fell into a trance after a short illness, and was placed in a coffin in the belief that she was dead.

She lay silent, unable to move or speak, while preparations for her funeral were going on all around her.

Mrs. Carton's husband, who is an engine cleaner, was distracted with grief when, a few days ago, he found her apparently dead after a few days' illness.

All arrangements were made for the funeral; a coffin was brought, and the woman was laid in it.

Then, just as the coffin was about to be screwed down, Mr. Carton asked to be left alone with the body for a moment. He bent over his wife to kiss her for the last time. The coffin on which his lips rested was warm. His wife was alive.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## DEATH OF GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, 2nd June.

General Buller is dead.

[Regret will be felt that death has claimed a man who fought so valiantly for his country. General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., is best remembered for the part he took in the Boer war. He went out at the outbreak of hostilities to take command of the forces in South Africa and afterwards when the war was assumed greater proportions than was anticipated and Lord Roberts took command he remained in command of the forces in Natal where he conducted the hard fighting around Ladysmith which he relieved after an investment of 118 days. He retired from service in 1906. In the early part of his career he served in China, in the Red River Expedition, in the Ashanti war, in the Kaffir war, in the Zulul war, in the first Boer war and in the Egyptian wars. He was born on 7th December 1839.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Melbourne Senate has passed the Tariff, practically unamended.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIR  
COLIN CAMPBELL SCOTT  
MONCRIEF.

LONDON, May 31st.

At the trial in connection with the assassination of the late Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrief, twelve were sentenced to death, eight to imprisonment for life, and three acquitted.

The death sentences on the murderers has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

## THE UNITED STATES

LONDON, May 31st.

Mr. Price, the Cotton operator, has been found to be implicated in a conspiracy with two former Government statisticians by which they made £150,000 sterling through securing advance information.

LATER.

Yielding to the pressure of the political leaders of both parties, the Bill for creating an emergency currency has passed the Senate in spite of the efforts of certain Senators, one of whom, La Follette spoke for 18½ hours.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council is called for Thursday. The Orders of the day are:—Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five Dollars and eighty-five Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1907. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the transfer of the properties of the M. N. Temple to the Tang Wa Hospital. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists and Druggists and to regulate the Sale of Poisons. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and The Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903. The committee stage of the Opium Ordinance will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S  
DAUGHTER.

ENGAGEMENT TO THE HON. J. WARD.

An engagement of marriage has been made between the Hon. John Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley, and Jean daughter of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid.

Mr. Ward, who is in his thirty-eighth year, has been one of His Majesty's Equerries since 1892, is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella la Católica. During the last South African War he served with the Imperial Yeomanry, acting as Press censor at headquarters, and for his work there he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal. Subsequently he became assistant private secretary (unpaid) to Lord Stanley when he was Financial Secretary to the War Office. The fiancée is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid, and is well known in London society, and very popular in the large circle of friends she has made during visits to England since her father became the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. Both in Dorchester House, Park Lane, the stately mansion which the Ambassador occupies as his town residence, and at West Park, Bedfordshire, she has with grace and charm assisted her mother in dispensing the generous hospitality that has marked Mr. Whitlaw Reid's tenure of office. The marriage will probably take place in the course of the summer.

In society circles at Washington and New York, great interest has been aroused by the announcement. Even those Americans who profess to look with disfavour upon international marriages are not disposed to criticise the present engagement, and, to tell the truth, nobody acquainted with her beauty and accomplishments would be so unkind as to expect that Miss Whitlaw Reid would return to America without an English husband. Miss Jean Reid was introduced to New York society in 1904, and immediately became very popular.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 2nd June.  
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
(SIR F. EGERTON).

**CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.**  
The special jury action was continued in which Li Yau Sam claimed \$41,415 from the Russo-Chinese Bank being money alleged to have been handed to defendants for transmission to Shanghai on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. H. Beavis, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants. The special jury was constituted as follows: Messrs. D. W. Craddock (foreman), H. P. White, W. B. Walker, W. L. Carter, A. O'D. Gordin, E. G. Barrett, C. H. Ross.

There was no evidence called on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Pollock addressed the jury, contending that the Bank not having received the money was not liable. If a comrade could bid his employer or his firm by entering into a contract without consulting his employers it would be putting the comrade in the position of a thief. His Honour—You are putting it that there is a duty for him to go to the European head?

Mr. Pollock—If he wishes to make things absolutely safe he must do so.

Mr. Pollock submitted certain questions which he thought should be submitted to the jury, the chief of which was—Did the defendants' comrade receive the money from the plaintiff's agent and, if so, did he receive it for the benefit of the bank or for his own benefit?

Mr. Slade maintained that the money did go into the coffers of the bank. It was received by the person authorized to receive the money of the bank. The questions he suggested were materially different to those of his friend. The first was—Did the plaintiff's agent pay over to the bank the money stated for the purpose of its being transmitted to Shanghai?

The second was—Did the plaintiff in making this payment follow the ordinary course of business between himself and the defendants?

His Lordship in summing up said this was a case with which he was sorry to say they were becoming too familiar. Two innocent parties come before the court; they have been defrauded by a second and both do their utmost to recover their money. His Lordship again criticised the comrade system. It was perfectly useless when the comrade was founded to establish business relations with the Chinese. Certainly it was a very ingenious system but it had led to certain things happening. It led to a false security on the part of the Chinese and he had not the slightest doubt that the system wanted a thorough revision. The system induced a false security on the part of the Chinese and he was perfectly well aware that the guarantee did not cover the whole of the liability. The system induced a certain recklessness on the part of the Chinese buyer who knew he had no European principal to deal with and it put enormous power for harm by fraud into the hands of one Chinaman. At the close of his address he submitted the following questions to the jury:

(1) Did the Bank in fact instruct the comrade to transact exchange business with Chinese customers in any other way than by receiving special authority in each case to do so?

(2) Was there such authority given in this case?

(3) Did the Bank put the comrade in such a position that he could pretend to the plaintiff that he had the necessary authority to receive the money, and, if so, did the plaintiff believe he had that authority hand over the money to the comrade in that belief?

His Lordship continued that he assumed the jury would answer the first two questions in the negative, but if they answered the third in the affirmative then their verdict must be for plaintiff. If they answered it in the negative their verdict must be for defendant.

Mr. Pollock asked that it be put on record that he submitted five questions.

His Lordship—I intimated that would be so. Mr. Pollock—And that Your Lordship refuses.

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—I would refer your Lordship to a part of a former judgment of your Lordship in which you said "It is clear that where a fraudulent act has been done by an agent for his own benefit, the principal will not be liable."

His Lordship—I have referred to it.

Mr. Pollock—Are the jury to be allowed to give a general verdict?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—But you said the jury are to find certain facts. I say the jury have power to come to a general verdict.

Mr. Slade—Then I make formal application that you do, as your Lordship can do, require in addition to a general verdict for the plaintiff or defendant that specific questions put to them be answered. It is only to fill up my friend's application. We have both suggestions.

Mr. Pollock—Which his Lordship has not put.

Mr. Slade—He has rejected mine as well as yours.

His Lordship—I think there is perhaps a little misunderstanding. The way I put it is this. There are two facts—two questions which I asked the jury to answer and which answer I assumed to be in the negative. Then I put it to them that such and such being the case you must find for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pollock—I must submit that your Lordship's questions amount to misdirection.

Mr. Slade—This is not the time for that. You can take objection later on. It is interrupting the Court.

His Lordship then repeated the questions.

Mr. Pollock—Since remarks have been made by your Lordship as to the way in which my

clients carry on their business I think I am entitled to say that I don't think your Lordship has dealt with the question of the enormous possibility of fraud between comrade and customer.

His Lordship explained that his remarks did not apply to the way in which the Bank did its business but were a criticism of the comrade system.

Mr. Pollock—I hope the jury will understand they are entitled to deliver a general verdict?

His Lordship—Yes.

After a lengthy absence the jury returned with a general verdict of 6 to 1 in favour of plaintiff.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE MR. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE).

AN EMIGRATION CASE.  
In the case in which Cheung Kwok Wan sued Chan Heung Yuen for \$700 money paid for services to be rendered which were not rendered, Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. H. Holmes, appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that the \$700 was paid to defendant on behalf of certain men who were guaranteed by him a safe landing in the United States. If they were not allowed to land the money was to be refunded. The men proceeded to Shanghai whence the voyage to America was to commence, but at that port the defendant's agent who had accompanied them thus far disappeared and they were unable to proceed.

Sir Henry Berkeley contended that a contract for the purpose of defrauding a foreign country was a contract founded on fraud and could not be upheld by the court.

Witnesses were called, and the hearing adjourned till next Tuesday.

MR. MORLEY'S PEERAGE.  
It is understood that Viscount Morley of Blackburn is the title which Mr. John Morley will assume on his elevation to the peerage. In associating the town of Blackburn with his title, the new peer honours the place of his birth and the locality where the happy days of his youth were spent. True, he afterwards in the very municipality experienced the hard truth of the universal proverb that a philosopher seldom finds acceptance among his own kith and kin, for it was through Blackburn that his first attempt to enter Parliament thirty-nine years ago, and he not only failed to induce his townsmen to appreciate his merits, but they actually placed him at the bottom of the poll. Many things have happened since then. The people there have now a higher opinion of their townsmen than they showed at the commencement of his career, and on his side he proves that bygone are bygone by linking their home with the honour the King has bestowed on him. His father, Mr. Jonathan Morley, lived for many years in that town, and Lord Morley of Blackburn was born there seventy years ago. After his unsuccessful endeavour to become a member for his birthplace, and a similar untoward episode in Westminster in the following year, he entered Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1853. Since then his life as a politician and a litterateur is too well known to require recapitulation.

A RICH RECTOR.  
America's richest rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, who was 81 years of age, died last month. He was rector of Trinity Church, New York, just by Wall Street, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, and later a cardinal, the Bishop of London, presided there. It was the clergyman's fifty-third year of association with Trinity parish, whose spiritual affairs he directed with unfailing energy and ability until he caught a chill. Dr. Dix was of English descent. He was not only a good clergyman, but a remarkably smart business man. As rector of the parish he had under his immediate supervision nine churches, and twenty-six clergymen. Trinity Church Corporation owns property of the estimated value of \$7,900,000 or more, and pays taxes on \$3,000,000. It has an income of nearly \$230,000 a year, but the expenditure is run on business principles, and apparently expends only \$76,400 in convenience and maintenance. In control of this large property, which is administered with a secrecy bordering upon the mysterious, Dr. Dix was an important factor. As rector he had to be a financier of ability, and was in receipt of a salary of \$5,000 a year for his services. In a recent article by Mr. Charles Russell, dealing with the great wealth of Trinity parish, the manner of administering the property, and the closeness of the corporation, the writer includes the following list of disbursements:

Salaries and emoluments (average \$1,500), \$36,000.  
Sextons and expenses, \$3,000.  
Music, \$14,000.  
Charities, \$14,363.  
Light, fuel, and other expenses, \$4,000.  
Total, \$76,363.

Trinity parish is generally recognised as having more leaves and fishes than any other in America, and, as will be seen, the rector drew a large salary as the English Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The church is situated within a stone's throw of the Stock Exchange, and within hearing, almost of the daily turmoil of the stock market. Dr. Dix had many good friends in the financial neighborhood, and by open-air services and other devices tried his best to induce brokers and others to lead the higher life.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.  
The C.P.M. str. *Lennax* arrived Shanghai at 3.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., and left again at 10 a.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m. on Friday, 5th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tokio Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanagawa Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yasaka Maru* (Australian Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The str. *Karanga* sailed from New York on 21st April, and is due here on or about 10th inst.

The str. *Indramayo* sailed from New York on the 12th ult., and is due here on or about Middle of July.

The C.P.R. str. *Glenary* left Yokohama at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 1st inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

KING MANUEL AND THE CORTES.  
Lisbon, April 28th.

The Session of the Cortes was today opened by the King of Portugal in the Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Council of State, the Court, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The ceremony passed off without incident, and though the streets were not thronged, there was a considerable number of spectators along the line of route. The precautions taken for the preservation of order were thorough and efficient. A double line of infantry with loaded rifles was drawn up on one side of the streets through which the Royal cortege was to pass, and from that side the public were excluded. On the other side were the spectators, who were kept under observation by policemen with their backs to the road. The weather was all that could be desired, and although no great enthusiasm was displayed, there was a good deal of animation and interest shown—a welcome indication that the population of Lisbon is throwing off some of the apathy which has paralyzed it for the last three months.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the King's arrival was signalled by royal salutes from the fortresses and the men-of-war in the Tagus. His Majesty, who drove in one of the smaller and swifter of the State carriages, was accompanied by Count Salvago, Grand Chamberlain, and the Infante Alfonso, High Constable of the Kingdom, followed in a second carriage. His Majesty was received at the entrance of the Palace da Cortes by the Council of Ministers, a deputation from both Houses of Parliament, and the great officers of State, and he was then conducted in procession to the Chamber of Deputies. When his Majesty was seated, the text of the Speech from the Throne was presented to him by the Premier, Admiral Pereira de Avelar. King Manuel read the speech in clear and audible tones, his voice gathering strength as he proceeded. At the close of the speech was concluded the King withdrew, escorted as before. There was considerable enthusiasm at the entrance of the Cortes on his Majesty's departure, his bearing during the somewhat trying ordeal having evidently produced a favourable impression.

King Manuel, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Cortes, said:—

Everything permits us to announce that Portugal's position in foreign politics is assured. As a demonstration of the cordiality of these relations we have signed treaties of arbitration wherever circumstances permitted, and our representatives at the Hague worked to uphold this principle, which has become an international rule. There are other agreements of an international character still awaiting the sanction of Parliament, which will require your immediate attention, so that their ratification may not be delayed if you regard them as worthy of your sanction. With regard to commerce, we must place our foreign trade on a firm basis. We are passing through a crisis in our internal affairs, the causes of which must be removed. Measures of a legislative character have been promulgated, some of which, relating to the rights of individuals and to the Government, are of great importance, and it is necessary to abrogate without delay. You will use your discretion in determining which of these dictatorial decrees may or may not remain on the Statute-book.

From the general Budget you will ascertain the position of the national finances and the funds of which the Treasury disposes to meet charges of the public service. There has been lately a certain disturbance in the commercial and economic movement of the country, which was noticeable through the simultaneous lowering of the quotations for the stock of some banking companies, and a consequent increase in the rate of exchange for gold. This period of mistrust will certainly cease soon when it is realized that the resources of the country are great, and the Government punctually meets its liabilities. The Government pledges itself to do its utmost to enable the nation to pursue its material and economic development, and with this end in view various measures will be submitted to you providing for the amelioration of the condition of the Treasury without making fresh demands on the taxpayers, and for a simplification of office work and revenue collection. A diminution of expenditure should thus be effected. You will also be asked to consider a scheme for a new arrangement with the Bank of Portugal reducing State expenditure without prejudice to the legitimate interests of the Bank, which deserves the highest praise for the manner in which it came to the aid of the Treasury in times of financial crisis. The Government is preparing a plan for converting our old internal funded debt in such a manner as to reduce the great disproportion existing between its nominal and its actual value, and a consolidation of charges weighing on the national Treasury under this heading appear to be much greater than they are in reality.

The general Customs tariff, as at present constituted, requires drastic modification. For this purpose the Government will lay before you for examination and discussion a scheme prepared by a special commission entrusted with this delicate task, which will serve as a basis for your labours.

The army and navy deserve your greatest attention as the glorious instruments of the defence and preservation of the Kingdom, to whom the country and the Crown now as always are indebted for the greatest services, which are worthy of all praise. The recent victories have once more shown the valour and firmness of our sailors, fighting for their honour and that of the Fatherland, which has hailed them with acclamation. The Supreme Council of National Defence is considering a scheme of general reorganization and other measures for the improvement of the country's defence. Proposals will be submitted to you concerning the disciplinary regulations, instruction, and administration of the navy, the regulation of the merchant marine, and the protection of the fishing industry; also proposals for the development of the Colonial Empire, its agriculture, industries, and railways; and for the regulation of native labour and the emigration of labourers.

As regards the Mother Country, efficacious measures will be laid before you for the completion of a network of roads and the repair and upkeep of existing roads, and for the reorganization of the administration of agriculture and industry, the principal sources of wealth.

Honourable Peers of the Realm, and I put of the Portuguese Nation, the life of Parliament by their very nature consists in the clash of discussion of different opinions; for all that can divide men, from class distinctions to the shock of political creeds, find expression and defence therein. The task of Parliament is to combine all these forces to one end—the public service. The country can but gain by this generous strife to arrive at decisions which will promote the national well-being. If all things are subordinate to securing the immediate good of the country, Parliament will have achieved a fair and lasting work, and it is for this result that the country and the Head of the State look confidently to this high assembly. It is the traditional belief, a belief which incited the greatness of our ancestors and the spiritual firmness revealed in more critical times, that

## KING MANUEL AND THE CORTES.

Lisbon, April 28th.

The Session of the Cortes was today opened by the King of Portugal in the Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Council of State, the Court, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The ceremony passed off without incident, and though the streets were not thronged, there was a considerable number of spectators along the line of route. The precautions taken for the preservation of order were thorough and efficient. A double line of infantry with loaded rifles was drawn up on one side of the streets through which the Royal cortege was to pass, and from that side the public were excluded. On the other side were the spectators, who were kept under observation by policemen with their backs to the road. The weather was all that could be desired, and although no great enthusiasm was displayed, there was a good deal of animation and interest shown—a welcome indication that the population of Lisbon is throwing off some of the apathy which has paralyzed it for the last three months.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the King's arrival was signalled by royal salutes from the fortresses and the men-of-war in the Tagus. His Majesty, who drove in one of the smaller and swifter of the State carriages, was accompanied by Count Salvago, Grand Chamberlain, and the Infante Alfonso, High Constable of the Kingdom, followed in a second carriage. His Majesty was received at the entrance of the Palace da Cortes by the Council of Ministers, a deputation from both Houses of Parliament, and the great officers of State, and he was then conducted in procession to the Chamber of Deputies. When his Majesty was seated, the text of the Speech from the Throne was presented to him by the Premier, Admiral Pereira de Avelar. King Manuel read the speech in clear and audible tones, his voice gathering strength as he proceeded. At the close of the speech was concluded the King withdrew, escorted as before. There was considerable enthusiasm at the entrance of the Cortes on his Majesty's departure, his bearing during the somewhat trying ordeal having evidently produced a favourable impression.

King Manuel, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Cortes, said:—

Everything permits us to announce that Portugal's position in foreign politics is assured. As a demonstration of the cordiality of these relations we have signed treaties of arbitration wherever circumstances permitted, and our representatives at the Hague worked to uphold this principle, which has become an international rule. There are other agreements of an international character still awaiting the sanction of Parliament, which will require your immediate attention, so that their ratification may not be delayed if you regard them as worthy of your sanction. With regard to commerce, we must place our foreign trade on a firm basis. We are passing through a crisis in our internal affairs, the causes of which must be removed. Measures of a legislative character have been promulgated, some of which, relating to the rights of individuals and to the Government, are of great importance, and it is necessary to abrogate without delay. You will use your discretion in determining which of these dictatorial decrees may or may not remain on the Statute-book.

From the general Budget you will ascertain the position of the national finances and the funds of which the Treasury disposes to meet charges of the public service. There has been lately a certain disturbance in the commercial and economic movement of the country, which was noticeable through the simultaneous lowering of the quotations for the stock of some banking companies, and a consequent increase in the rate of exchange for gold. This period of mistrust will certainly cease soon when it is realized that the resources of the country are great, and the Government punctually meets its liabilities. The Government pledges itself to do its utmost to enable the nation to pursue its material and economic development, and with this end in view various measures will be submitted to you providing for the amelioration of the condition of the Treasury without making fresh demands on the taxpayers, and for a simplification of office work and revenue collection. A diminution of expenditure should thus be effected. You will also be asked to consider a scheme for a new arrangement with the Bank of Portugal reducing State expenditure without prejudice to the legitimate interests of the Bank, which deserves the highest praise for the manner in which it came to the aid of the Treasury in times of financial crisis. The Government is preparing a plan for converting our old internal funded debt in such a manner as to reduce the great disproportion existing between its nominal and its actual value, and a consolidation of charges weighing on the national Treasury under this heading appear to be much greater than they are in reality.

The general Customs tariff, as at present constituted, requires drastic modification. For this purpose the Government will lay before you for examination and discussion a scheme prepared by a special commission entrusted with this delicate task, which will serve as a basis for your labours.

The army and navy deserve your greatest attention as the glorious instruments of the defence and preservation of the Kingdom, to whom the country and the Crown now as always are indebted for the greatest services, which are worthy of all praise. The recent victories have once more shown the valour and firmness of our sailors, fighting for their honour and that of the Fatherland, which has hailed them with acclamation. The Supreme Council of National Defence is considering a scheme of general reorganization and other measures for the improvement of the country's defence. Proposals will be submitted to you concerning the disciplinary regulations, instruction, and administration of the navy, the regulation of the merchant marine, and the protection of the fishing industry; also proposals for the development of the Colonial Empire, its agriculture, industries, and railways; and for the regulation of native labour and the emigration of labourers.

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Providence watches over the destiny of the country. May faith in the future of Portugal be realized more than ever in our patriotic hearts. The King and the Portuguese people embrace each other in this sublime sentiment. The Session is opened.

INDIAN ITEMS.

With a view to prevent wanton use of firearms in public streets, the Bombay Police, we understand, have resolved to institute precautions in future against any one who in or within two hundred yards of any street or public place wantonly discharges a fire-arm or an air-gun. An offender is liable to a sentence not exceeding eight days' rigorous imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 50 or both.

Professor Rammatti, the Indian athlete, who has made a considerable reputation in Bombay as a strong man, delayed his departure from that city in order to meet challenge of a Para-military man, who offered to bet Rs. 1,000 that he could not resist the halting power of a 10-lb. weight bar. The event came off recently in the presence of a crowded audience, and Professor Rammatti easily withstood the drag of the bar, thereby winning the Rs. 1,000, which sum was immodestly presented to him.

The Indian coal industry is capable of considerable extension and development. At present the total output of coal for the whole of India does not exceed 5 million tons of which 84 millions are exported to England. Over 100,000 persons are employed in the industry. The annual export of coal from Calcutta is said to average about 2½ millions, and half of it is shipped to India ports for consumption in the country itself. There are other parts of India where coal fields abound. The activity in industrial development in various directions which is bound to increase as years go by is sure to stimulate the demand for coal.

A Parsee doctor writes to the "Times of India" re two harmless, cheap, and easy remedies for killing rats. The first is to powder places of quicklime finely and mix with an equal proportion of baked or raw gram flour with little sugar, and put anywhere in a sancer and also put another saucer full of water just close to the first. The rats after eating the powder will be compelled to drink the water, and they will die within 30 minutes. The second is to fry pieces of old cork in ghee or sweet oil and throw them here and there. The rats by eating them will die of flatulence, colic and constipation within 24 hours.

Some interesting figures are given in the "Indian Trade Journal" regarding the export of raw cotton to the United Kingdom. India produces four million bales annually, but only 100,000 bales are shipped to H.M. ports. The rest of the British Empire yields but 30,000 bales, and the rest is sent to Lancashire to pay 52 millions sterling to foreign countries—mostly, of course, to America—for her supplies of cotton. Now it has been provided that in Sind, in irrigated land, Egyptian cotton can be made to yield 1,000 lbs. per acre against a crop of 250 lbs. per acre in America. The "Journal" states that "the area under cotton in Sind is rapidly increasing, and it is believed that the time is not far distant when that Province will produce 1,000,000 bales of almost the finest cotton in the world with at least twice as much staple as the indigenous variety. The Western Punjab is described as slowly allied to Sind, and the Irrigation Colonies there are said to offer a vast field for the successful cultivation of both the American and Egyptian varieties of cotton.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Whatever weak spots may be found in the Home Government's policy, their action in regard to the opium question has been thoroughly consistent. The great step was taken when it was decided to diminish annually the Indian export of opium to China until the tenth reduction brought it to vanishing point. To this resolution to terminate the licensing of opium dens in the Crown Colonies is the corollary and the fact that the motion was adopted without a division shows very clearly the change that has been wrought in public opinion on this subject. The credit is mainly due to the Chinese themselves. To wear a liquor added to drink from all intoxicating liquors has never yet been attempted, but the Chinese are well on the way to accomplishing a far more difficult task. For many generations opium has been consumed by every section of the population, rich and poor alike, as regularly as the daily food. Do Quinoy has written of the suffering experienced in striving to break the habit and this is precisely what the Chinese population are now undergoing.

Edicts emanating from the Chinese Government have not always fulfilled their purpose and Chinese promises have frequently fallen far short of performance. There was some reason, therefore, for regarding Great Britain as Quixote in sacrificing a large portion of Indian revenue to meet the wishes of China in respect to the opium traffic. Impartial and unbiased reports from many different quarters leave no margin for doubt, however, that China is thoroughly in earnest and that already the consumption of the drug has been greatly restricted. It is a fact that has caused authorities here to close all the opium dens under their control and it would be little short of a scandal if after all the sympathy expressed for a people struggling to free themselves from the habit the indiscriminate sale of opium were to be permitted in British settlements. Presumably, a clean sweep of these dens will shortly be made not only in Hongkong but also in the Malay Straits and Ceylon. *Times of India.*

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over N. China and S.W. Japan. Pressure remains low over Manchuria and the N. part of the Sea of Japan. It is highest over S. China and the Pacific towards the Bonins.

Fresh to moderate N.E. and E. winds, may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rain for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { E. winds, fresh to mod't; fair.  
N.E. winds, fresh to mod't.

Formosa Channel { Same as mod't.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook { Same as No. 1  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

## AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CAWARRA CLARET, ... PER DOZEN PINES \$7.50.  
HOCK ... " " " " \$7.50

## AMERICAN WINES.

CALIFORNIA CLARET ... PER DOZEN PINES \$2.90  
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

## "IT IS THE LAW"

"For the first twelve years the educator must teach the child nothing"—Rousseau.

This is the famous theory on which Mr. Edna Collins, of London, and St. John's Wood, has brought up her children. As it does not coincide with the ideals of the education authorities he was summoned yesterday at the Marylebone Police Court.

Mr. Collins expounded his methods in a remarkable speech, and gained a distinct moral victory, but he was informed that he cannot be allowed a choice in the matter, and that his children must not live the simple life in this country.

In opening the case, Mr. Read, assistant-superintendent, said the Education Department received information that Mr. Collins' family of nine children were running wild about the streets of Hampstead, sometimes bottles and dirty, to the annoyance of the inhabitants of the district. Inquiries showed that the children had never been to school, and Mr. Collins declined to send them.

"Three of them were examined by the headmaster of a school," Mr. Read declared. "The results of the examination are seen in three papers, which show they are almost entirely ignorant of everything and can scarcely write."

Mr. Collins explained that he was an old and experienced teacher himself, and had been a writer used to teach for sixteen years.

"I have taught my children viva voce, walking up and down the garden or in the park, my principle being not to send them to school until they are ten or eleven years old. None of them have been brought up on conventional lines, partly for hygienic reasons and partly to prevent their intellects being cramped."

"Some of them were examined a few months ago by one of His Majesty's inspectors, who declared that although they were far below the standard in specialised subjects they were above the standard in general knowledge and intelligence."

"My eldest boy could not read at all at nine and a half years of age, but he learnt to read in one week because his mind was already full, and the words came to him like old friends."

One of Mr. Collins' sons, a lad of fourteen, only learned to read when he was between nine and ten, but he recently won a prize for an essay in open competition with boys and girls up to the age of eighteen.

"What about the complaints referred to?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"One of my neighbours," said Mr. Collins, "frequently complains of the exuberant laughter of a vigorous-looking little boy two years of age."

"As to their clothing, I admit I am not conventional in the matter. I prefer to feed them well and give them every activity and liberty."

Herbert Spencer administered a very just rebuke to those parents who victimise their children by dressing them in delicate fabrics and prohibiting them all natural activity for the sake of preserving their clothes, instead of cultivating their minds.

"I am teaching them in such a way," he declared in conclusion, "that when they reach the age of sixteen or seventeen years they will be better than, or at least as well equipped mentally as children forced to study under unhygienic conditions from the age of five. If I can prove that, it should be accepted as sufficient evidence that they are being properly taught."

"You are a man of transparent honesty," observed the magistrate to Mr. Collins, "but I feel bound to decide against you and order you to send the children to school. I shall adjourn the summons to see if you will accept my decision, if you do not, of course you will be fined."

"It may be," he added, "that there is a great deal to be said for your views, but I cannot possibly set on them. My duty is simply to deal with the Act of Parliament."

## CONGO SLAVE RAID.

CANNIBALS SENT OUT TO BRING IN STATE LABOURERS.

Out of the Congo over a new horror. This time it is the American Presbyterian missionaries at Luabo Kasi who make charges of slave raiding against the Congo State officers. Their report, which has been forwarded to Sir E. Grey by Mr. Morel, hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association, deals with















**"STAMMERS."**  
**AMIRAL DE BROUVONT**, French str., 154,  
 Chalais, 22nd April—Haiphong 18th April.  
 Ballast—Wilks & Jenks.  
**BANER MARU**, Jap. str., 2,363, J. Yamanaoka, 26th  
 May—Mojit 24th May, Coal—Fukuei & Co.  
**BOURBON**, French str., 897, Le Bail, 30th May  
 —Saigon 28th May, General—Chinese.  
**BUJUN MARU**, Japanese str., 1,816, I. Ichi,  
 1st June—Poochoo 30th May—Osaka  
 1st June.  
**Shosen Kaisha**.  
**CHILLI**, British str., 1,356, J. Warrack, 30th  
 May—Haiphong May 27th, and Hoihow  
 29th, Rice & General—Butterfield & Swire.  
**CHIPERING**, British str., 1,199, F. Moore, 31st  
 May—Tientsin, Chefoo, Sheikowai 26th  
 May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**COURTFIELD**, British str., 1,397, John Wiseman,  
 25th May—Mojit 20th May, Coal—Mitsui.  
**Busan Kaisha**.  
**DEVANWONGE**, German str., 1,187, F. Behwaldt,  
 1st June—Bangkok May 24th, and Swatow  
 2nd June—Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
**DRUPAR**, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 25th  
 May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice—Butter-  
 field & Swire.  
**EMPEROR OF CHINA**, British str., 3,048, R.  
 Archibald, a.m.s., 1st May—Vancouver,  
 B.C. 15th April, and Shanghai 2nd May.  
 Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.  
**GERMANIA**, German str., 765, H. Flügel, 18th  
 May—Sydney via Ports 6th April, Copra—  
 Siamensis & Co.  
**HACHING**, British str., 1,267, Passmore, 31st  
 May—Coast Ports 30th May, General—  
 Douglas, Laiprak & Co.  
**HAILAN**, French str., 877, O. A. Hoeg, 1st June  
 —Hohow 31st May, General—A. R. Marty.  
**HANYANG**, British str., 1,207, Trowbridge, 31st  
 May—Chinkiang 26th May, General—  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
**HAIPHONG**, French str., 500, Pomfret, 22nd  
 April—Haiphong 18th April, Ballast—  
 Wilks & Jenks.  
**HILARY**, German str., 1,278, H. Uecker, 29th  
 May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Sander,  
 Weller & Co.  
**Melchers & Co.**  
**OCEANO**, British str., 1,733, M. Le Brum, 30th  
 May—Hongry 17th May, Coal—Doddwell  
 & Co.  
**PRIMO**, German str., 476, V. Flotwell, 27th  
 May—Saigon 22nd May, Rice—Hamburg-  
 America Linie.  
**PHUMPHEN**, British str., 1,065, J. H. Scott,  
 25th May—Saigon 20th May, Fish and  
 Meat—Chinese.  
**PITANULIO**, German str., 1,200, T. Heyenga,  
 25th May—Bangkok May 17th, via  
 Swatow 24th, Rice and Timber—Butterfield  
 & Swire.  
**POWHTAN**, British str., 1,050, Turner, 29th  
 May—Salina Cruz 2nd April, Ballast—  
 Chinese.  
**RUEL**, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 1st  
 June—Manila 30th May, General—Shewan,  
 Tomes & Co.  
**SADINA RICKMAN**, Dutch str., 540, Fries, 18th  
 May—Poochoo 13th May, Ballast—Asiatic  
 Petroleum Co.  
**SEAORING**, British str., 1,307, W. McIntosh,  
 30th May—Shaoghai 26th May, General  
 —Butterfield & Swire.  
**SEAWAUT**, American str., 6,195, E. V. Roberts,  
 25th May—Seattle via Manila 24th May.  
 General—Doddwell & Co.  
**SIMONGAN**, Dutch str., 1,292, H. Vos, 21st May  
 —Samarang, via Palo Lant 11th May.  
 Soc'y of Chinese.  
**TAIHO**, British str., 1,521, J. T. Leing, 31st  
 May—Saigon 27th May, Rice & General—  
 Bradley & Co.  
**TAIWAN**, British str., 1,041, J. A. Martin, 14th  
 May—Saigon 10th May, Rice & General—  
 Chinese.  
**TEAN**, British str., 1,348, A. W. Oatbridge,  
 30th May—Manila 26th May, General—  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
**TSURUGIHAN MARU**, Japanese str., 4,128, K.  
 Shimizu, 31st May—Kuchinotsu 26th May,  
 Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
**WONGKEI**, German str., 1,116, Reher, 27th May  
 —Bangkok May 18th, and Hoihow 26th,  
 General—Butterfield & Swire.



